



Final Examination

HOW TO TAKE THE FINAL EXAMINATION

The following final examination is a test to find out how much you have learned about emergency management from this course.

A final examination answer sheet is included with the course. Fill in your name, address, social security number, and the date. Mark your answers in the appropriate spaces. Use a soft lead (#2) pencil.

While taking the test, read each question carefully and select the answer that you think is correct after reading all the possible choices. Complete all of the questions. You may refer to the course materials to help you answer the questions.

When you have answered all the questions, prepare the answer sheet as directed and drop it in the mail. Your answers will be scored and the results returned to you as quickly as possible. If you score at least 75 percent, you will receive a certificate of completion from FEMA. If you score less than 75 percent, you will have another chance to take the test.

The final examination consists of 48 questions. The test should take no more than 60 minutes. Find a quiet spot where you will not be interrupted during this time.

FINAL EXAMINATION: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS USA

DIRECTIONS: Carefully read each question and all of the possible answers before you mark your answers on the answer sheet. There is only one correct answer for each test item. Mark all of your answers on the final exam answer sheet by properly filling in the appropriate space with a soft lead (#2) pencil.

1. State and local emergency managers develop and coordinate preparedness plans. This emergency management activity is an example of
 - a. Preparedness.
 - b. Applying mitigation.
 - c. Research.
 - d. Emergency response.
 - e. Disaster assistance.
2. The safe and orderly return of evacuated persons to their homes within a community is coordinated by the local emergency manager with police and fire officials. This is an example of an event that takes place
 - a. Before an emergency.
 - b. During an emergency.
 - c. After an emergency.
3. A Federal program enabling property owners to purchase flood insurance is called
 - a. National Flood Assistance Program.
 - b. National Flood Monitoring Program.
 - c. Emergency Management Assistance.
 - d. National Flood Insurance Program.



Emergency Preparedness U.S.A.

4. When a community has established a system to prepare for natural and technological disasters, to respond appropriately during a disaster, to recover from the effects of a disaster, and to prevent or lessen the damage from disasters, we say it is practicing
 - a. Damage prevention.
 - b. Community awareness.
 - c. Preparedness planning.
 - d. Emergency management.
 - e. Mitigation measures.
 5. In order to develop your family disaster plan, you need to determine which hazards are probable threats to your community. What source of information could best help you to do this?
 - a. Insurance agent
 - b. Local radio station
 - c. Hazard risk maps
 - d. Neighbors
 - e. Your church
 6. How can communities reduce losses from flooding?
 - a. Develop volunteer monitoring systems
 - b. Manage land use and enforce building codes
 - c. Stock emergency supplies
 - d. Establish emergency shelters
 - e. Prepare a risk analysis
 7. Which of the following is an example of a technological hazard?
 - a. Landslide
 - b. Storm surge
 - c. Drought
 - d. Flashflood
 - e. Radioactive waste spill
 - 8-12. Identify the agency or office that issues warnings for each of the following emergencies by filling in the space on the answer sheet under the letter that corresponds to the correct role.

a. National Weather Service	c. Federal Emergency Management Agency
b. U.S. Geological Survey	d. Local emergency management office

 8. _ Tornado
 9. _ Hurricane
 10. _ Flood
 11. _ Dangerous gas leak
 12. — Volcanic eruption
 13. Which of the following is true of in-house shelter during a disaster?
 - a. It is almost never an option.
 - b. It is so unlikely that there is no need to prepare for the possibility.
 - c. it is sometimes the best option to protect occupants from harm.
 - d. It is always safer than evacuation.
 14. Appropriate treatment for heat stroke includes
 - a. Summoning medical assistance or getting the victim to a hospital immediately.
 - b. Seeking medical attention if the victim continues to vomit when given water.
 - c. Giving fluids.
 - d. Applying firm pressure to cramping muscles.
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15. Appropriate preparedness measures for wildfires include
 - a. Moving plants closer to the home.
 - b. Clearing an open space around the home as a fire break.
 - c. Installing wood shingles to protect the roof.
 - d. Buying less fire-resistant plants to reduce smoke.
16. Which of the following is a long-term danger from an earthquake?
 - a. Change in weather patterns
 - b. Damaged roads and ruptured dams
 - c. Fire outbreak
 - d. Increase in drownings
 - e. Injury from falling debris
17. Which of the following hazards should be addressed in every family disaster plan?
 - a. Fire
 - b. Hurricane
 - c. Dam failure
 - d. Landslide
 - e. Drought
18. An explosion and fire at a chemical plant has caused considerable damage to the plant and surrounding areas. The response to the immediate dangers must be coordinated to ensure quick and smooth action. Who would coordinate this response?
 - a. State emergency officials
 - b. Local emergency officials
 - c. FEMA administrator
 - d. Citizens
 - e. Governor's aide
19. A storm with wind speeds above 74 miles per hour moving in a large spiral around a center of calm is called a
 - a. Tornado
 - b. Storm surge
 - c. Tsunami
 - d. Winterstorm
 - e. Hurricane
20. Federal disaster funds are available to communities after
 - a. A disaster declaration by the governor.
 - b. A disaster declaration by the President.
 - c. A disaster declaration by the Congress.
 - d. A disaster declaration by local officials.
21. What is the appropriate action to take if a hurricane watch has been issued?
 - a. Develop your family disaster plan.
 - b. Locate family members and pets, prepare your home, and listen to local radio reports for possible evacuation instructions.
 - c. Locate family members and pets, board up windows, and go immediately to your basement storm shelter.
 - d. Prepare a risk analysis by consulting a hazard risk map—your actions will be determined by the results.
 - e. Go to the beach to see for yourself how serious the situation is.



22. Which of the following hazards are most likely to occur with tornados?
- a. Earthquakes, wildfires, and additional tornados
 - b. Lightning, earthquakes, and landslides
 - c. Radiological accidents, wildfires, and structural fires
 - d. Lightning, high winds, floods, and flash floods
23. After a house in your community is damaged by fire, you and your neighbors decide to have your houses inspected for possible fire hazards. Who should you contact to help you with this inspection?
- a. Local emergency manager's office
 - b. Local building contractor
 - c. State fire marshal's office
 - d. Local fire department
 - e. Your fire insurance agent
24. If a nuclear power generating plant had an accident with its reactor, what may pose a danger to the community?
- a. Release of radioactive materials
 - b. Severe storms
 - c. Extreme heat flash
 - d. Shockwaves
 - e. Earth tremors
25. A *blizzard warning* means
- a. Rainfall of at least four inches in 12 hours.
 - b. Moderate winter weather may affect your area.
 - c. Temperatures of 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature are expected.
 - d. Large amounts of snow, and winds of at least 35 miles an hour.
 - e. Heavy winds are expected, but no precipitation will occur.
26. Which of the following is a frequent cause of landslides?
- a. Land mismanagement
 - b. Too little development
 - c. Overplanting
 - d. Declining population
27. Which of the following is the most immediate danger from a hurricane?
- a. Hail storms
 - b. Storm surge
 - c. Earthquakes
 - d. Tsunami
 - e. Cyclone
28. Which of the following would be an appropriate action to make a home more secure for unnecessary damage and injuries in the event of an earthquake?
- a. Put large, movable objects such as televisions on rollers near exit routes.
 - b. Bolt tall, heavy furniture to the wall.
 - c. Ensure that cabinet doors can swing open freely.
 - d. Move all beds to be near glass windows.
29. Which of the following is the goal of emergency management?
- a. Support the adoption of legislation that would authorize the Federal government to assume all responsibility for emergency management.
 - b. Encourage communities to develop plans when disaster strikes and the real need for planning exists.
 - c. Develop response plans for dealing exclusively with natural hazards since these represent the greatest risk.
 - d. Provide protection for citizens, property, and government from all hazards.



30. You live in a community on a major river that is overflowing its banks upstream from you. Because the flood waters will strike your community within a few hours, an order to evacuate to a public shelter has been issued. Which of the following is the most important to take with you?
- a. Portable cots and beds
 - b. Tools for repair
 - c. Cooking utensils
 - d. Your television
 - e. Prescription medication
- 31-35. Identify the appropriate phase of emergency management associated with each of the following activities by filling in the space on the answer sheet u-rider the letter that corresponds to the correct phase.
- a. Mitigation b. Preparedness c. Response d. Recovery
31. — Carefully inspect your home for any structural damage after an earthquake.
32. — Stay low in a burning building, away from smoke and toxic fumes.
33. — Maintain a Disaster Supply Kit containing food, water, and a first aid kit.
34. — Buy flood insurance through your local property insurance agent.
35. — If your car breaks down during a winter storm, display a trouble signal.
36. If you learn from a neighbor that a hurricane is approaching your community, how should you get additional information?
- a. Visit the local emergency management office.
 - b. Call the State emergency manager.
 - c. Visit the local newspaper office.
 - d. Call the sheriff's office.
 - e. Turn on your radio or television.
37. What is a *preparedness* measure that you can take to help reduce the potential danger of a tornado?
- a. Leave your trailer or mobile home if a tornado is approaching.
 - b. Designate a safe place as a tornado shelter.
 - c. Plan several evacuation routes.
 - d. Contact your insurance agent about damages following a tornado.
 - e. Drive at right angles away from the tornado.
38. Teaching responsible family members how to shut off gas, electricity, and water at the main switches and valves in your home is an example of an event that should take place
- a. Before an emergency.
 - b. During an emergency.
 - c. After an emergency.
39. Smoke detector batteries should be changed how often?
- a. At least once a year
 - b. Every other year
 - c. Twice a year
 - d. Whenever the alarm hasn't sounded in a while



40. Your community has just received word that an earthquake along the ocean's floor has caused a tsunami that may threaten your coastal town. What can the townspeople do to reduce the danger to life?
- Build storm shelters and stock supplies.
 - Continuously monitor landshifts.
 - Evacuate low areas.
 - Monitor the sea levels for any unusual changes.
 - Setup emergency shelters in basements.
41. What is the most direct method of finding out about flood insurance for your home?
- Contact your NFIP State Coordinating Agency.
 - Contact the Federal Insurance Administration.
 - Contact the Realtor who sold you your home for information on whether or not you are located in a floodplain.
 - Contact your property insurance agent.
 - Contact your local emergency manager.
42. There is a service coordinated by FEMA that provides disaster relief, loans, and grants to victims of Presidentially declared disasters. This service is known as the
- U.S. National Guard.
 - Federal Disaster Assistance Program.
 - Federal Insurance Administration.
 - Emergency Broadcast System.
 - Natural and Technological Hazards Program.
43. You are walking in the downtown area of a major city when a violent earthquake suddenly strikes. Listed below are five places where you could go quickly. Which is the safest?
- A parking garage filled with parked cars
 - A large transit bus pulled off the road
 - A high rise apartment building
 - A city park with baseball fields and basketball courts
 - The main post office
44. You are caught in a wildfire. Which of the following would be an appropriate response?
- Attempt to outrun a fire that is burning uphill.
 - Avoid breathing air close to the ground.
 - Avoid taking shelter in a rock outcropping or cleared area.
 - Evacuate in the direction of the fire.
 - Breathe through a wet handkerchief or wet piece of clothing.
45. You have just experienced a serious earthquake that has damaged your home. After the tremors have stopped, what is the first thing you should do?
- Contact the local fire department.
 - Call the emergency medical service.
 - Go to a local emergency shelter.
 - Check for gas leaks and fire.
 - Go outside and check the walls and chimney.
46. Your Disaster Supply Kit should contain enough supplies to meet your needs for at least how long?
- 8 hours
 - 24 hours
 - 2 days
 - 16 hours
 - 3 days



47. If you are caught outside in a thunderstorm with no time to reach a safe building or automobile, what should you do?
- a. Get under a tall, isolated tree.
 - b. Stand on a hilltop.
 - c. Seek shelter near open water.
 - d. Go to a low place such as a ravine or valley.
 - e. Stay near metal paths such as metal pipes and rails.
48. What is a proper response to a radiological accident?
- a. Clear roofs of ash and avoid inhaling ashfall.
 - b. Roll into a ball and protect your head.
 - c. Apply for disaster assistance funds.
 - d. Stay at home and do nothing.
 - e. Prepare to evacuate if instructed by public officials.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION